Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night.

The following poem is founded on an incident in English history. In the days of the Protectorate a young soldier was condemned to die "at the ringing of the Curfew." His friends interceded for him in vain; and a fair young girl, who was attached to him, pleaded with his judges to spare his life, at least until the hour when she could see the stern Cromwell herself, but her efforts were fruitless. She then sought to bribe the sexton to omit the Curfew for a single day, but he was also inexorable. The hour drew on, and the executioner stood awaiting the signal which, as the poem will show, did not sound that night.

For the benefit of our young readers we may say that the ringing of the Curfew bell was a practice established in England by its Norman conquerer. All the inhabitants were required to cover their fires, and extinguish their lights, and rest at night-fall, and the bell was rung as a signal at the appointed hour.

The poem was written by Miss Rosa Hartwick, now Mrs. Edmund C. Thorpe, in April, 1867. She was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, July 18th, 1850, and was in her seventeenth year when she read this little story of "Love and Loyalty" and told it so sweetly in rhyme.

"CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."

**CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT."
Slowly England's sun was setting o'er the hill-tops far away,
Filling all the land with beauty at the close of one sad day,
And the last rays kissed the forehead of a man and maiden fair,
He with footsteps slow and weary, she with sunny, floating hair;
He with bowed head, sad and thoughtful, she with lips all cold and white,
_truggling to keep back the murmur—
 "Curfew must not ring to-night."

"Sexton," Bessie's white lips faltered, pointing to the prison old.
With its turrets tall and gloomy, with its walls dark, damp and cold.
"I've a lover in that prison, doomed this

very night to die, At the ringing of the Curfew, and no earthly help is nigh; Cromwell will not come till sunset," and As she breathed the husky whisper,
"Curfew must not ring to-night."

"Bessie," calmly spoke the sexton—every
word pierced her young heart
Like the piercing of an arrow, like a deadly
poisoned dart,
"Long, long years I've rung the Curfew
from that gloomy, shadowed tower;
Every evening, just at sunset, it has told the
twilight hour;
I have done my duty ever, tried to do it
just and right,

just and right,
Now I'm old but still must do it,
Curfew it must ring to-night." Mild her eyes and pale her features, stern and white her thoughtful brow, And within her secret bosom Bessie made a

solemn vow. She had listened while the judges read without a tear or sigh;
"At the ringing of the Curfew, Basil Underwood must die."

derwood must die."
And her breath came fast and faster, and her eyes grew large and bright—
In an undertone she murmured, 'Curfew must not ring to-night." She with quick steps bounded forward,

She with quick steps bounded forward, sprung without the old church door.

Left the old man treading slowly paths so oft he's trod before;

Not one moment paused the maiden, but with eyes and cheek aglow.

Mounted up the gloomy tower, where the bell swung to and fro,

As she climed the dusty ladder on which fell no ray of light,

Up and up—her white lips saying—

"Curfew must not ring to-night,"

d as the bell swung to and fro.

ed, as the bell swung to and fro,
And the sexton at the bell-rope, old and
deaf, heard not the bell,
But he thought it still was ringing fair
young Basil's faneral knell.
Still the maiden clung more firmly, and
with trembling lips and white,
Said, to hush her heart's wild beating—
"Curfew shall not ring to-night."

It was o'er, the bell ceased swaying, and the maiden stepped once more
Firmly on the dark old ladder, where for hundred years before
Human foot had not been planted. The
brave deed that she had done
Should be told long ages after, as the rays

of setting sun
Should illume the sky with beauty; aged
sires with heads of white.
Long should tell the little children
Carfew did not ring that night. Curfew did not ring that night

O'er the distant hills came Cromwell; Bessie sees him, and her brow, Full of hope and full of gladness, has no

anxious traces now. At his feet she tells her story, shows her hands all bruised and torn;
And her face so sweet and pleading, yet

with sorrow pale and worn, Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eye with misty light;
"Go! your lover lives," said Cromwell,
"Curfew shall not ring to-night!"

Gushing Brides.

Every one will recognize the portrait of the over-affectionate bride, who makes love in public, and whose delight in her new-found felicity cannot be repressed even at a public hotel, or in a thronged railway carriage. Hanging on his arm, and gazing forever into his face, squeezing hands under the table, with sly embraces where they think themselves safe, it is easy to see that these two young people are like spendthrifts living on their capital, and that they will exhaust their love betimes by dint of lavishness. A little more reticence would be so much

Some employment in the evening after they have done their sight-seeing some book to read, some bit of work to do would be wiser in the long run than sitting close together on the sofa, talking love and destroying their future solid friendship by the sweet extravagances of their present flatteries. Sometimes, if the husband is reserved, unsentimental, cold, and the bride just the reverse, she has all the love-making to herself, and pours out in unstinted measure the fondness which maidenly modesty forbade her to show while yet unmarried. Poor child, she is whetting the knife for her own throat! If her husband endures it all in the beginning, partly from courtesy and partly from gratitude, and because his marriage is as yet young, and he is not sufficiently accustomed to her to repulse her, she may be sure that he will not bear it long; and that the moment will come when he will turn away from her, and make her understand that she ores him, and that all this folly might have been very well when they were first married, but now it is absurd, and she must be reasonable and like other women. And can any young wife suffer a deeper wound than this?—a wound that hurts her pride and her love in one, but the pain of which she has brought on her-self by her folly of excess. Even brides would do well to remember that it is better for their happiness to be sought than repulsed, and that husbands no more than bachelors appreciate being made

COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Paper Meney Easily Counterfeited and Easily Detected.

When the exigencies of the war caused the old State banks to go out of exis-tence and the new notes of the national banks and the greenbacks took their place, a general relief was experienced by the absence of counterfeit, spurious, and altered notes. The forms of fraudulent money had become so numerous that the counterfeit detector had got to be almost as large as the family Bible. A long period clapsed after the issue of the new notes before the counterfeits made their appearance, and so great was the relief in this respect that the new notes

found few opponents. But the security against counterfeits was short lived. The enormous quantities of each denomination of the new issues proved an irresistible temptation to the counterfeiters, so that now the annoyance from fraudulent notes is almost as great as it was during the issue of the old State bank money. This is signally illustrated by the growth of the counterfeit detectors. For a short time these publications almost went out of exstence, but now they are flourishing, and present an appalling exhibit of the extent of counterfeiting. In Underwood's Counterfeit Detector for December a table appears showing that 562 different kinds of counterfeit money have been received. Every State in the Union is represented in this list, and so great have en the numbers of counterfeits on some banks that in some cases the issue has been entirely called in and further issue of like denomination has been suppress

ed. Some idea of the extent of counterfeits may be obtained by the fact that the same counterfeit is found in circulation in many places. Thus the tional Bank of New Bedford were sent to the Bureau of Redemption from 141 places. The counterfeit fives on the Hampden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., appeared at 117 places, including places in Colorada, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Florida, Oregon, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Maine—in short, all over the United States. Under the old State bank system counterfeits were somewhat circumscribed in circulation, but now they go unsuspected from one end of the country to the other. The similarity of so many good notes makes it profitable for the counterfeiters to pay enormous sums to procure one good plate, knowing that when once obtained they may use this one plate, with but slight alterations, for many counterfeits. The fortunate fact notice the slight variations in the genuine notes-the different styles of num bers and check letters—has been the principal means for the detection of counterfeits. Thus the counterfeiters often put on the name of a United States Register or Treasurer who was not in office when the note was issued. Underwood publishes a curious list of about 280 notes of various denomina-tions that were stolen from banks before

they were signed by the bank officers. In such cases, the notes would be proper-ly numbered, and would defy detection. But, in the case of most counterfeit notes, the chances of getting the right numbers and check letters are very re-mote. One method of detecting fraudulent United States notes is very simple. It is as follows:
"United States notes are printed in sheets of four notes of one denomina-tion on each sheet. Those notes are lettered, respectively, in the upper and

"Curfew must not ring to-night,"

She has reached the topmost ladder, o'er her hangs the great dark bell;
Awful is the gloom beneath her, like the pathway down to hell.

Lo, the ponderous tongue is swinging, 'tis the hour of Curfew now,
And the sight has chilled her bosom, stopped her breath and paled her brow.

Shall she let it ring? No, never! Flash her eyes with sudden light,
And she springs and grasps it firmly—
"Curfew shall not ring to-night."

Out she swung, far out, the city saw.

Speck of light to ring to night."

Out she swung, far out, the city saw. Out she swung, far out, the city seemed a speck of light below,

Twixt Heaven and earth her form suspend
The above result, genuine notes with letters A and C, will have odd numbers,

and with B and D, even numbers."

The above result genuine notes with letters A and give it size; of the other to increase its productiveness by enlarging the size of the seeds, increasing their vigor and If a note will not stand this test, it

should be rejected. Nevertheless, it is possible that a note that would stand the test may be counterfeit. But it is hardly safe for any one to receive suspected money without strict comparison with the detailed description of known counterfeits .- New York Sun.

Mr. Blifkins' First Baby.

That first baby was a great institution. As soon as he came into this "breathing world," as the late W. Shakespeare has it, he took command in our house. Everything was subservient to him. He of the Alleghanies to the Indians and buffalo that once possessed them. The For the first six months of that pre-

like a little bear that he was.
"Mr. Blifkins, I think I feel a draft of

the window is not open a little, because baby might get sick." Nothing was the matter with the win-

dow as I knew very well.
"Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, just as I was going to sleep again, "that lamp as you have placed it, shines directly in baby's eyes—strange you have no more consideration."

I arranged the light and went to bed again. Just as I was dropping to sleep— "Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "Jid you think to buy that broma to day for

"My dear," said I, "will you do me the injustice to believe that I could over-look a matter so essential to the comfort of that inestimable child?"

She apologized very handsomely, but made her anxiety the scapegoat. I forgave her, and without saying a word to her I addressed myself to sleep. "Mr. Blifkius," said my wife, shaking

wake the baby."

"Jest so—jest so," said I, half asleep, thinking I was at Solou Shingle's.

"Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "will you get up and hand me that warm gruel

upon it that my duty as a parent to the immortal did not require my forehead as a pin-cushion.

This was one of the many nights passed in this way. The truth was that baby was what every man's first baby is-an autocrat, absolute and unlimited.

ference, we believe a persistent training in childhood would make an orderly Such was the story of Blifkins as he man out of the most careless child. related it to us the other day. It is a little exaggerated picture of almost every man's experience.

Leading Varieties of Cotton.

There are two general classifications of the cotton raised in the United States, long stapled and short stapled. Of the former, the best is the sea island cotton of this country. The cultivation of the sea island, also known as the tree cotton, is local, and the amount produced as compared with upland or green seed is but small. It will not flourish at a distance from the sea, hence its growth is limited to districts along the shores of of South Carolina, south of Charleston. The average yield per acre is little more than half that of the upland, but it is the finest cotton grown in this country and plant varies from two to six feet. As, even with the application of fertilizers, the average yield of sea island cotton is more than half the average of upland cotton, to pay as well as the short staple it must obtain double the price per pound. Since 1820 the price has greatly advanced so that this long staple cotton has often commanded quadruple the market value of ordinary staple. Careful experiments have proven that, to keep up the standard of sea island cotton, manures rich in phosphates, rich in pot ash, and having a considerable amount of sulphuric acid, must be freely employed. A dressing composed of well-rotted cotton seed mixed with the excrements of domestic animals, when cused in sufficient quantities, supplies the required el-ements. Of fertilizers not directly the product of the soil, Peruvian guano, bone dust dissolved in sulphuric acid and the various refuse of manufactories rich in potash are numbered with the best. Sea island cotton is cultivated in very much the same manner as upland, except that more reliance is placed upon the boe and less upon the plough. Much more care is observed in picking, ginning and mark-eting the long staple than with the ordinary upland. In gathering from the fields it is kept free from trash and stains, and is transferred at once to the drying scaffold, where it is sorted before packing away in the cotton-house. The ginning, possible, is done in dry weather, when he cotton is again sunned and picked over; any that has been left unpicked until after rains is run through a thresher to free it from sand and loose dirt.

The upland, known as short staple, is of Mexican or West India origin, and has received the name of upland to designate it from the product of the islands and low districts near the shore. It constitute the great bulk of the crop of the United States. The improvement of this variety has not only enabled quite a number of prominent and enterprising planters to realize large fortunes but has resulted in hoice developments. Among the very first of these was the well-known 'Petit Gulf," which in turn has produced some excellent varieties. These and other improved varieties, the seed of which are introduced from time to time and whose merits are loudly praised, are but the product of common kinds, grown in favorite season on fertile soil and in the best portion of the cotton belt. The generous use of fertilizers rich in phosphates has not a little to do in the improvement of the length and fineness of the staple of the upland as well as of the sea island cotton. As guano is rich in phosphate it is much employed in combination with a fertilizer that supplies some other principal constituent of the plant, as, for instance, lime. The effect of the one is to stimulate the fibrous growth of the plant thus producing a long and finely colored staple. Cultivators generally agree that all fertilizers are productive of best results when applied early in the season and well incorporated in the soil by the plough and the harrow.

Small Farms.

It is an interesting question whether this country would not be richer and more powerful if the population were concentrated in the original thirteen colonies, leaving all the vast domain west of the Alleghanies to the Indians and cious baby's existence he had me up on an average six times a night.

"Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, bring a light, do; the baby looks strangely; I'm afraid it will have a fit."

Of course the lamp was brought, and of course the baby lay sucking his fist like a little hear that he was. more thorough cultivation of the soil, and and the Gulf of Mexico, forces upon us ers of Illinois, who one by one, have been reduced to bankruptcy during the last ten years. Large farming in this country even with the aid of improved agricultural machinery and implements, is a dangerous business and it generally ends in disaster. There are few men who make fortunes on large farms; they generally make their fortunes, or the beginnings of them, on small farms, and lose them on large ones. It has been stated that the sub-division of France into small farms, which thoroughly tilled, are capable of supporting ta large population, is the real secret of that phenomena of exceptional prosperity and contentment exhibited in that country all through the last five years of depression and discontent in Europe. We are not in the habit of regarding France as an agricultural country; but it is. It produces more wheat than the United State, its crop for 1868 being 350,000,000 bushels, while ours for the same year was 240,000,000. Wines, silks, oil and fine fabrics are not the only exports sent abroad from that country. Immense quantities of butter, grain and fruit are shipped to Eugland—the surplus of a propole whose diligent industry and core. "Mr. Blifkius," said my wife, shaking as an agricultural country; but it is, me, "you must not snore so--you will It produces more wheat than the United

I remained silent, and after awhile, deeming that Mrs. Blifkins had gone to sleep, I stretched my limbs for repose. How long I slept I don't know, but I was 1 wakened by a furious jab in the forehead from some sharp instrument. I started up, and Mrs. Blifkins was sitting up in bed adjusting some portion of the baby's dress. She had, in a state of semi-somnolence, mistaken my head for the pillow, which she customarily used love to.

— A Wheeling inventor is getting up a new patent chair for dentists. A concealed spring in it runs a tack up through the seat, and while the patient is howling, and his attention is diverted by the round terms, pointing to several perforations, the play.

Started up, and Mrs. Bilkins was sitting up in bed adjusting some portion of the him pick up and put away his play things after he had got through with them. It had weather the kitchen was strip and Pocket Conformation of the him pick up and put away his play things after he had got through with them. It had weather the kitchen was strip and Pocket Conformation of the him pick up and put away his play things after he had got through with them. It had weather the kitchen was strip and Pocket Conformation of the him pick up and put away his play things after he had got through with them. It had weather the kitchen was strip and Pocket Conformation of the him pick up and put away his play things after he had got through with them. It had weather the kitchen was at the disposal of himself and his brother. This will save much auxiety. Skins, Shoe examine our the play. No doubt there is a difference the had got through with them. It had weather the kitchen was at the play and Pocket Conformation of the him pick up and put away his play things after he had got through with them. It had weather the kitchen was at the one prious stopping places.

2. Nevertravel with a prious stopping places.

2. Never travel with a prious stopping places.

3. Wear but little jewelry, and little names of all good hotels at the various stopping places.

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3. Wear but little parket of the names of all good hotels at the various stopping places.

4. Never travel with a prious stopping places.

5. Never travel with a prious stopping places.

5. Never travel with a prious stopping places.

6. Never travel with a prious stopping places.

6. Never travel with a prious stopping places.

8. Never travel with a prious stopping places.

8. Ne

tions in my forehead. She told me I in children, for we have known boys of inside pocket out of sight. should willingly bear such trifling ills for the sake of the baby. I insisted brought up in all respects as nearly alike brought up in all respects as nearly alike as possible, yet one of them was care-less, and became a careless, easy man, while the other was extremely particular in all the details of his dress, sports and work. Still grant this difference, which many would call a natural dif-

Shot-Gun Accidents.

Each recurrence of the hunting season brings with it the painful chapter of accidents from careless handling of shotguns, the sad accounts of which the news-papers almost daily present to us. It be hurried and you will only half inwill be found upon investigation that in large majority of instances the accidents occurred when the hammer is carried down upon the cap-a dangerous habit against which boys cannot be too traveling, and, instead of its being unearnestly warned. The hammer should always be carried at half-cock, as will be it an advantage for them to make trips Texas. The most favorite point for its cultivation is Edisto Island, on the coast of South Carolina, south of Charles the hammer is on the cap any south of South Carolina, south of Charles the hammer is on the cap any south of South Carolina, south of Charles the hammer is on the cap any south of South Carolina, south of Charles the hammer is on the cap any south of South Carolina, south of Charles the hammer is on the cap any south of South Carolina, south of Charles the hammer is on the cap any south of South Carolina, south of Charles the hammer is on the cap any south of South Carolina, south of Charles the carolina south of the hammer is on the cap any sudden force applied to the hammer will ex-plode the cap; or if the hammer should be caught and pulled back not quite to the half-cock the hammer will fall back consequently commands the greatest with sufficient force to explode the cap. on the original three consequently commands the greatest with sufficient force to explode the cap. On the other hand when the gun is at ken and delicate. The height of the half-cock the lock would be broken before the hammer could be borne down upon the cap by any force applied to it. If the hammer should be caught in anything and drawn back not quite to the full-cock, the hammer will then catch at the half-cock; but even if it should be by accident drawn back to the full-cock then to explode the gun trigger would have to be pulled and this is prevented by the trigger guard.

Boys prefer to carry their guns with
the hammers down upon the caps, because they are afraid of losing the cap at

the propitious moment, and no amount of lecturing will cure them of the habit as long as the cause exists. Parents, therefore, when enjoining upon their sous the safety of carrying the hammer at the half-cock should urge upon them the importance of having the cap fit the tube securely, so that the temptation to carry the hammer dawn upon the cap may be removed. We know a youth whose life was preserved by obeying his father in the above particular. The boy was walking upon a log which had been thrown over a wet place in the road, when the gun slipped from his hand and fell, both hammers striking against the log with great violence, while the muzzle of the gun rested above the region of the boy's heart. The hammers were very much bent, and if they had been down upon the caps, from the violence of the low and the position of the muzzle, both loads must have been discharged into his body.

The introduction of the breech-loader

will tend greatly to diminish the num-ber of such accidents on account of its greater safety, and when within the means of parents should be bought in oreference to the old-fashioned and more langerous muzzle-loaders .- Norfolk Vir-

How They Vote in Canada.

Each polling place has to be divided into two apartments, either by an or-dinary partition or by a screen. In the outer of these, where the ballot box is kept, will be the presiding officer, his clerk, and the certified representatives of the candidates. No others will be let into this apartment except the voters, and they will only be admitted one at a time by the constable, by whom the door of the polling place is guarded. One voter must be disposed of and retire from the polling place before another is admitted. Here, the voter presenting Upon the voter presenting admitted. himself to the presiding officer, the lat-ter will look over the list, and if his name is found upon it, he will have the right to vote, subject to challenge from the certified representatives of the candidates present. The voter will then be furnished by the presiding officer with a ballot, on which the presiding officer will place his initials, and on the counterfoil attached to it he will place the umber of the ballot, which number hall be the same as the number of the voter's name on the voting list in the elerk's book. The ballot will contain in lphabetical order the names of all the andidates. On receiving it the voter will be requested by the presiding officer to retire to the inner apartment, or behind the screen, and there make a cross in pencil opposite the name of the cand-idate or candidates for whom he wishes to vote. Should the voter be illiterate, the presiding officer and the representatives, who have previously been sworn to sccreey, will retire with the voter, who will then be asked for whom he wishes to vote, and th presiding officer will mark, in the presence of the representatives, the ballot as designated by the voter. The voter on returning to the court of the voter of the vot the presiding officer and the representa-tives, who have previously been sworn "Mr. Blifkins, I think I feel a draft of the habit of owning large farms and the air; I wish you would get up and see if vice of slovenly cultivation. That these which he gave the voter, the presiding are injurious both to individuals and to the country is sufficiently proved by the successive failures of the baconical farm-

The pastor of a church in one of our large cities said to me not long ago : "I have officiated at forty weddings since I came here, and in every case, save one, I have felt that the bride was running an awful risk. Young men of bad habits au get up and hand me that warm and get up and hand me that warm and up and the nurse lamp for the baby?—the ear child would die! if it wasn't for its shipped to Eugland—the surpression of their flat wasn't for its about to lead them to feed them selves and contribute very largely to the feeding of their hungry and voracious neighbors. The explanation of their changes in active of others, but I believe there are achieved by other work wonders if faithfully aroused. Dear girls, will you help us in the society of course, but cultivated with a thoroughment of their op patience, and got up for the food. Having aided in answering to the baby's requirements, I stepped into bed again with the hope of sleeping.

The distance of the state of the shadows are all the same of the states. The advantage of small farms with the hope of sleeping.

The average in our Western States. The advantage of small farms with the hope of sleeping.

The average in our Western States. The advantage of small farms with the hope of sleeping.

The average in our western well tilled, needs no demonstration, even in this country. Observation and nutified wour feet, and in it fathers, brothers, lovers, and sons are going down. Will you help us in our great work?

RULES FOR LADIES TRAYELLING.

A. F. MERELL & CO., Propriatyrs, Philadellaph.

dangers encountered by ladies traveling alone, suggests that they observe the fol-

4. Always look after yourself, and do

not allow a stranger to procure your tickets or checks for your baggage.
5. Avoid, if possible, making any changes in cars by night, but when una-

voidable, go with the others. Do not become separated from the crowd.

6. Take no hacks, but go in an omnibus, where there are other people. These are perfectly safe.

7. If any doubt as to changing cars, checking baggage, etc., inquire in advance of the conductor. The conductors on our trains are always po-lite and willing to be of service, especially to women traveling alone,

8. Do not wait till late to make some

change in trains before inquiring of the form yourself.

9. Under all circumstances endeavor

to retain your presence of mind. One who can do this will have no trouble alone, for there are few people who are not at times obliged to do so, and experience does away with much of the possible dan ger in traveling.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-

L colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid: the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLane's VER MIFUGE bears the signatures of C. Mc-LANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not recommended as a remedy "for all

the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival. AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. Mc-LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Price 25 Cents and \$1.00

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

And Goods Lower than Ever Known Before.

WE are now receiving from New York our FALL STOCK of GOODS, consisting largely of the following articles:

GROCERIES, BAGGING and TIES, DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, BAGGING and TIES, DRY GOODS, \$4,000 worth of the best warranted Shoes and Boots, A large lot of Ready-Made Clothing.
Hardware in abundance.
A large lot of Men's and Boys' Hats,
Yankee Notions, Crockery, Woodenware, Saddles, &., &c.
Goods are very cheap, and freights having been greatly reduced to this point, we are able to compete with any market. We pay the highest price for Cotton. Bring it along, pay up what you owe us, and buy more Goods.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO. Anderson, S. C., Sept 19, 1878

DO NOT PASS US BY

BUT CALL in and examine our well selected stock of-KENTUCKY and SALEM JEANS

HATS, SHOES, PRINTS, SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS, DOMESTIC PLAIDS, TICKINGS, &c.,
That we propose to sell as low as they can be bought any where else. We also have on hand a full line of GROCERIES -

Such as SUGAR and COFFEE,
BACON, LARD, CHEESE, CANDLES, STARCH, &c.,
Which we offer at the very lowest prices for cash.
Also, a choice lot of French Call Skins, Oak Sole Leather and Hemlock Leather, which

cannot be surpassed.

Those who are indebted to us for GUANO will remember that the 1st of November is the last day that Cotron will be received in payment for it.

Those who are owing us Notes and open Accounts will please come forward and settle

WILSON & REED, No. 7 Granite Row. Sept 26, 1878

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION in FREIGHTS. AND PRICES OF

ALL CLASSES OF GOODS. WE have just received from the Northern markets a full line of the following ar

Ladies' Dress Goods,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Clothing and Underwear,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery Ware,

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This Siy's has fairly carred the hearty butted of

gramme for is72.

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